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[101]

THE CORONET

March 19th 1919.
at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

D. W. GRIFFITH'S

big 7-part production

"THE ESCAPE,"

CHARLIE IN THE POLICE

Col Heza Liar Gets Married
etc., etc.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

THE CHEFOO RAILWAY TELEGRAMS TO PARIS AND PEKING.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has sent the following telegram to the Peace Plenipotentiaries for China in Paris and also to the Government at Peking:

"As the realization of a Chefoo Railway in Shantung Province is commercially and politically a vital and important factor, affecting alike the Sovereign Rights of China and the proper interests of those having trade relations with China your consideration is respectfully solicited for the presentation of the question at the Peace Conference.

"For many years, particularly since 1905, there has been continuous commercial agitation for the Chefoo Railway, but owing to the conditions imposed by Germany on China under the Kiaochow Conventions (conditions now claimed by Japan as successor) with regard to Finance and Railway construction in Shantung, our Government, while repeatedly expressing genuine appreciation of the merits of such an enterprise, have been restrained from either building the Railway or granting permission for construction as a purely private commercial undertaking.

"It is imperative that China's freedom of action in the development of Shantung should be guaranteed. Under such a régime, not only would the Open Port of Chefoo be saved from commercial extinction, but the Sovereign Rights of China would be better assured."

Commenting upon this the *Chefoo Daily News* says:—The sending of this cable and a copy of it to the capital, so that the Central Government may be cognizant of the action, marks a definite step in the right direction towards getting the Railway. Its significance is obvious, for it indicates what we have been waiting for, viz., that the influential Chinese are alive to the absolute necessity for Chefoo's having the Railway.

The question of the Railway projects is not merely a local one. It affects the whole future of the big province of Shantung and this potent factor should in itself command the earnest attention of Chinese and foreigners resident in it.

It is clearly evident that the Chinese Government are now in a position to grant the required permission for the commencement of the work. There is in existence the Kiaochow Convention (the conditions of which are now claimed by Japan as her rights) which altogether precludes the granting of the sanction necessary for the construction of the Railway on terms that are satisfactory to the Chinese Government.

The spirit of avarice and revenge for an offence done and altogether incommensurate with the wrong suffered—these arrogant demands have now been claimed by Japan. Shantung belongs to China, we believe that the people of the Allied Powers will desire to see justice done to her in this matter. Until the terms of the Kiaochow Convention are made void, China suffers an immense injustice. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce ask that the Open Door and Equal Opportunity be established in Shantung, and that China should be allowed to have freedom of action in the development of her province. She could not for acting less and in her demand of these we hope she will have the unqualified support of the Allied Governments, provided they can be prevailed upon to give it their generous consideration.

The demand for Railway connection with Chefoo dates back to 1898 when a British firm here made application for the particular line in question as part of a greater scheme and reported their application in 1870. The sending of the wire by the local Chamber of Commerce brings prominently before the public the greater scheme which we now have in view. That is the establishment of the policy of the Open Door in Shantung. We argue that the notorious Kiaochow Convention should be done away with. That it should suffer the fate of those Secret Treaties which are doomed as a result of the great victory recently gained by Germany is certain; she is discredited in the eyes of the Chinese people; she has proved unworthy of a place in the sun. Japan has already been more than repaid for her share in the defeat of the Prussian nation. For munitions alone she has received fabulous sums of money which more than compensate for losses sustained in the struggle. Japan is not altruistic any more than the other nations of the world, praying to be neither did she enter the war solely for humanitarian purposes. Her assistance was of great help but she has been well paid for all that she did. Therefore there is surely no legitimate reason why she should continue to benefit at the expense of part of Shantung by the conditions of the Kiaochow Convention.

The Open Door, Equal Opportunity, China allowed to have freedom of action in the development of Shantung (Shantung by the way is shown in geographical journals as a province of China) still permits Japan to trade. It will remove the present injustice, which is the cause of a good deal of the ill-feeling of the Chinese for their near neighbours. Japan herself would be wise to prove for the granting of China's request. Her "thrust" into the "Twenty-One Demands" at the time when the fortunes of the Allies were at a low ebb has left a nasty feeling which she would do well to dispel. The acceptance of China's request for the Open Door in Shantung would be an act of statecraft on the part of Japan which would go a long way towards restoring confidence in the integrity of all her future actions.

HONGKONG'S NEW GOVERNOR SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

Some very interesting personal reminiscences of Mr. Reginald Stubbs, the newly appointed Governor of Hongkong, are contributed by a Ceylon Burgher to the *Times of Malaya*, Perak. He says: "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon them. I do not know into which category Mr. Reginald Edward Stubbs, O.M.G., the new Governor of Hongkong, falls, but it is fairly evident that he has justified the Colonial Office expectations when he was appointed Colonial Secretary of Ceylon six years ago.

Although a first glance shows him to be nothing more than a beardless youth bubbling with enthusiasm, five minutes in his presence commands both respect and attention. About nine years ago he visited this country and Hongkong, but I doubt very much whether anyone created more of a stir than the usual courtesy, and not indeed to such an extent as to have taken much notice of his appearance. He possesses an extremely pleasant face, and wears his rimless glasses with ease. He walks briskly and chats vivaciously. If it were not for the fact that he now has the opportunity of seeing a Governor blushing if the members of the Legislative Council there ever give occasion for it.

A HARD WORKER. When it was announced that Mr. Stubbs was appointed Colonial Secretary of Ceylon in succession to Sir Hugh Clifford many people raised their hands in consternation. He was stated then to be young and inexperienced, and the grey-haired members of it, cavilled at the idea of their being dictated to by a Colonial Office clerk. But Downing Street knew its job. Mr. Stubbs came to Ceylon and went straight into Queen's House, as the acting Governor, both Sir Henry McCallum, the Governor, and Sir Hugh Clifford, the Colonial Secretary, having already left the island. The country was, rightly or wrongly, discontented over the wild engineering schemes of Sir Henry McCallum and the proposterous excise scheme of Sir Hugh Clifford.

The unofficial element of the Legislative Council was hostile to Government, the people of Ceylon, as they always do with the advent of a newcomer, were ready to give the new Colonial Secretary a chance. Soon after his arrival in Ceylon, Mr. Stubbs undertook an extensive tour of the island, and made many speeches. The writer has many delightful recollections of some of these tours. During one of these, whilst he was away in Jaffna, Mr. Stubbs was called upon to tackle a delicate question. Mr. John Cowen, who was carrying on a vigorous purity campaign in Jaffna at the time, also proceeded to tackle a certain arrack shop which the whole population wanted to have closed up. Mr. Cowen stood before the tavern and, while a boy of Mr. Stubbs, who was seated in the Police Court of Kandy and fined. Mr. Cowen refused to pay the fine although hundreds of people volunteered to pay it for him. He preferred to go to goal and he went. An urgent petition was sent to Mr. Stubbs, who wired the goal authorities to release Mr. Cowen at once. This first act of clemency made him extremely popular. For nearly nine months he was acting as Governor, until he was relieved by Sir Robert Chalmers. When Mr. Stubbs came to the Colonial Secretary's office some of the heads of Departments had to sit up.

OFFICIALS CAUGHT NAPPING. The writer remembers how one morning Mr. Stubbs walked into a certain departmental head office at 10.30. The head of the Department had not arrived. He went round the office, and found several assistants also absent. The explanation was that these gentlemen never came before noon or so. Mr. Stubbs went back to his office without a word, and since then the clerks noticed that their superiors were punctual.

Again, on one occasion, a certain European gentleman was stated to have insulted a Buddhist priest at a wayside railway station. The Buddhist community made a loud cry. The matter was enquired into, and it was found that the allegations were substantially correct. Mr. Stubbs dealt with the question promptly and to the satisfaction of the Buddhists, and in his office diary he made the following minute:—"It is lunatic like these who make Colonial Government so difficult," or words to that effect. An enterprising mercenary news agent, who held of this made capital out of it, and got into trouble with the Government.

IN COUNCIL. In the Legislative Council of Ceylon the Colonial Secretary is the mouthpiece of the Government. Mr. Stubbs is a fast thinker but a poor speaker. In fact, he was so poor that in his early days as Colonial Secretary he flooded many a reporter with his speech. The result was that the reporters protested. He was inaudible and that was their grievance. A few weeks passed and no improvement was visible. His speeches in Council were misreported, whether deliberately or accidentally it would be a branch of journalistic etiquette for me to divulge. This mended matters, and now Mr. Stubbs speaks well. But he had to follow a giant in debate, Sir Hugh Clifford. The latter held the floor almost all unopposed. He laughed, scoffed and sneered effectively. He can fool a member into silence as he once did to the Hon. the Kandyan member—a silence which was broken while Sir Hugh remained in Council.

The only man who stood up to Sir Hugh was Mr. Ramnathan, by whom Mr. Stubbs was unpleasantly reminded of his comparative youth. This was one of those instances when the reporters laughed audibly at seeing the Colonial Secretary blushing. The blush was visible to every one. Mr. Stubbs rose and called Mr. Ramnathan to order, but the irrepressible Ceylonese member repeated his jest while apologizing.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

The report and balance-sheet for the year ending December 31st, 1918, to be presented to the shareholders on March 31st, states:—

The gross profit for the year is \$2,595,212.29
After paying interest \$237,234.74
and depreciating plant, etc., by 605,334.67
and paying a bonus to staff of 80,000.00
..... \$22,569.41

there remains a net profit of \$1,662,642.89
and, adding amount brought forward per last report \$358,083.84
less interim dividend paid October 7th, 1918 149,857.50
..... \$232,269.34

leaves available a sum of \$1,894,869.29
which the Directors recommend to be appropriated as follows:—
To pay a final dividend at the rate of 5% per annum or \$2.50 per share \$149,857.50
To pay a bonus to shareholders of \$7 per share 419,601.00
To transfer to reserve fund 600,000.00
To carry forward to new account 725,410.72
..... 1,894,869.29

The Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, O.M.G., and Mr. A. S. Sorensen retire from the Board of Directors by rotation, and offer themselves for re-election.
The Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, O.M.G., has been appointed Chairman for the year 1919.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

We are officially informed, that, subject to audit, the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., will recommend, at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders to be held on March 30th, the payment, out of the profits for the year 1917 of a dividend of \$27 per share, absorbing \$216,000; to pass \$20,924 11s 6d, or 3s. 4d. = \$124,767.63 to credit of Reinsurance Fund; and to carry forward \$625,276.01 in respect of the year 1918.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending March 16th, is as follows:—

	for week	for 11 weeks
This Year	\$13,700	158,225
Last Year	12,240	153,747
Increase	761	4,478

But now nobody jeers at him. He has his rules of debate at his finger-tips and nowhere are they so constantly needed as in the Ceylon Legislative Council. His difficulties in debate were, however, minimized to a great extent by the presence of Sir Anton Bertram, in Council, as Attorney-General. The latter took over most of the speaking and the Council was treated to brilliant expositions and explanations of Bills and Enactments, and many flashes of oratory of a type never experienced before in Ceylon. All the same Mr. Stubbs had hard work to do during his tenure of office.

A BLUSH.

I mentioned just now about his blushing. The last occasion I saw him blushing was when he was acting as Governor shortly before Mr. Henry Manning arrived. The Legislative Council was considering the annual budget, which was explained by the Hon. Mr. A. S. Paden. The unofficials, during the discussion on the budget, moved vigorously to get Government to pledge itself to push forward the University scheme. Mr. Bernard Senior, the erudite Treasurer of the Colony, lamented his inability to spare more money than was allotted. Mr. Stubbs, from the chair, thought it could be done, and showed a way of doing it. The unofficials moved for an increased vote. The acting Colonial Secretary accepted the motion on the orders of Mr. Stubbs—although, perhaps, against his personal wishes. The unofficial members were jubilant over the enthusiasm with which the acting Governor espoused their cause. They were sure that the motion would be adopted and that they would score. But Mr. Stubbs made a little mistake. He allowed the official members to vote according to their "conscience," unhampered by Imperial necessity. The result was that all the official members, excepting the acting Colonial Secretary, voted against the motion. Mr. Stubbs himself voted for it, and declared that the "aye" had it. The officials called for a division and eventually it turned out that the "noes" were in a majority. Then Mr. Stubbs blushed. He was smarting under the fact of his own defeat, and, breaking all official conventions, he declared loudly, so that all his official colleagues could hear, that he would see the unofficial wishes satisfied at an early date.

GENERAL.

When acting as Governor, Mr. Stubbs was always considerate, deliberate, and careful. As such, he weighed the pros and cons most carefully before coming to a decision. As Colonial Secretary he was more impetuous and very often only went into a case so far as to enable him to place the facts before the Governor for his decision. Mr. Stubbs is an official, and the progress of the University scheme is mainly due to his fine efforts. He is also a Scout enthusiast. He plays fair golf and is reputed to be an expert bridge player.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

A CONTRACT THAT COULD NOT BE FULFILLED.

In the Summary Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Melbourne, Chan Tin Wai claimed from Cheung Shing Fat the sum of \$850, being the amount paid to him on June 22nd, 1918, through the defendant's agent, Tsung Pak Ling. The defendant had agreed to secure, for the plaintiff, admission to the United States of America, and to refund to the plaintiff the said sum, without interest, in the event of the plaintiff not being permitted to land. The plaintiff duly sailed for America, but was not allowed to land. Mr. A. E. Hall, of Messrs. Lo & Lo, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. Davidson for the defendant.

The plaintiff, giving evidence, said that the defendant promised, in June last year, to get him a passport to the United States, as well as a draft for \$1,000 (gold) and a passage to the United States, in return for \$1,700. The passport and the passage were duly obtained, and plaintiff sailed for America, but was not allowed to land there, and was obliged to return to Hongkong. The defendant had guaranteed that for the sum of \$850 he would make all necessary arrangements for plaintiffs being allowed to land in America, the defendant assuming all responsibility if the plaintiff was not allowed to land.

In cross-examination, witness said that \$800 "bargain money" was paid to the defendant four years ago, and it was arranged that the balance, \$650, was to be paid after defendant had made all the necessary arrangements. He did not know how much was paid for the passport. Mr. Davidson suggested that it cost between \$200 and \$270, and witness said he did not care how much it was because the defendant had undertaken to make all arrangements for his landing. Witness finally admitted, under pressure, that the sole reason why he was not allowed to land in America was because the draft for \$1,000 (gold) given him by the defendant, who bought it from the Bank of Canton, was not honoured by the bank in America.

It was elicited in the course of the evidence of Tsung Pak Ling that the draft for \$1,000 given by defendant to plaintiff, was a loan, to be returned by the plaintiff when he landed in America. The defendant admitted, in evidence, that he had received \$850 to make arrangements for the plaintiff to go to America. He got a passport in Canton for \$98.20. He also gave a present of \$50 in this connection, and paid \$100 to two shops for a guarantee in connection with the passport. He paid \$250 for the passage. He also expended several other sums (\$6 for head-tax, \$40 to Dr. Jordan for treating plaintiff's eyes, and \$30 to Dr. Jordan for treating plaintiff for hookworm) on account of the plaintiff, and \$280 as private expenses (travelling and the plaintiff's agent's hotel) all the plaintiff's papers were in order when he left Hongkong. Witness also gave the plaintiff a draft for \$1,000 as a loan. If plaintiff did not spend the draft in America he was to return it to Hongkong, and if he did spend it witness was to claim his money from Tsung Pak Ling, who guaranteed the promissory note which plaintiff gave him.

In cross-examination, witness said he paid \$1,000 for the draft he gave to plaintiff, and he did not know why it had not been honoured at San Francisco. Mr. Hall asked the witness if he would be surprised to learn that the signature on the draft was not that of an employee of the Bank and that the Bank disclaimed all knowledge of the draft. Witness persisted in his statement that he bought the draft at the Bank.

Mr. Davidson said the plaintiff had mistaken his rights. The agreement between the parties was that the defendant should make arrangements for the plaintiff to land in America, and, therefore, the plaintiff was considered as a loan because the defendant actually landed at Seattle and remained there for over a month. The plaintiff had suggested that the draft was fraudulent, but there was no evidence of that, and there was nothing to support the plaintiff's story of why he was not allowed to remain in America. He might have been turned out for bad conduct. If he was returned from America on account of the draft, he would have had a case against the defendant for negligence, or on account of the draft, but not on account of the money which had been entered into. He submitted that the defendant had done his share in ensuring the landing of the plaintiff at Seattle, and it was not the fault of the defendant if the plaintiff could not maintain his footing. It had not been disputed that the defendant had spent the money in the plaintiff's interests; he was out of pocket over the transaction, and would be more out of pocket if the decision was against him.

Mr. Hall replied that, although the plaintiff had been in Seattle for two months yet for all that time he was not a free man, having been kept in the Emigration Bureau. According to the agreement, defendant promised to ensure the plaintiff landing in America, and the agreement was not kept.

Judgment was given for plaintiff with costs.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

RIFLES.

Members whose rifles were at the Ordnance Department when the last issue was made will now draw them from the Armoury on any Tuesday or Friday between 5.15 and 6.15. Rifles issued temporarily will be returned.

The latest date for drawing rifles is Friday, March 29th.

March 19th, 1919.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PEACE MEMORIAL SCHEME

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In perusing the various schemes put forward in your columns, I notice that they all fall short in two particulars. They mean expenditure without adequate subsequent recompense, and are deficient in grandeur and magnitude of conception.

In looking at Hongkong the first thing that strikes one is that land reclamation has reached a point of perfection in execution possibly hardly excelled elsewhere on earth. Again, the congestion in point of view of land and houses is so pronounced that I wonder none of your correspondents has so far hit upon a reclamation scheme on a huge scale to celebrate our hard-won peace. At an expenditure of seven million pounds (the price of one of our latest battleships) the whole of the middle portion of the harbour from the V.R.C. to the Maceau wharf could be reclaimed in five or six years' time. Hereby only seven anchorages (Buys 1, 2, 3, 4 and 25, 30, 37) would be eliminated, but space for numerous quays would be formed. The land reclaimed would measure roughly 28 million square feet, from which about ten million would have to be deducted to allow for roads, public places, and a central fairway, 150 feet wide, connecting a Western merchant ship harbour and an Eastern naval anchorage. The remaining 18,000,000 feet, if sold at \$2 per square foot, or 1/10th of the present value of land on the Praya, would net the Government 100 per cent. on their money.

The names of the streets and public places could be called after our fallen heroes, and the whole new city named "Georgia" after our King—I am, sir, yours, etc.

Hongkong, March 18th.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With the Foch-Haig Suspension Bridge spanning Lyemun Pass complete and the tram, train and motor-cars operating, the Housing Problem would be at once solved, and if the rail and motor tracks were then made to encircle the island of Hongkong, all suggestions for a War Memorial such as City Hall, Hospital, Pier, University, etc., would follow with the trend of events when and where required. Future generations, finding the whole island congested, could find room on Kowloon Peninsula. If the Scotch people can carry out the bridging of the Firth of Forth, surely the Foch-Haig Suspension Bridge is quite feasible here at Hongkong.—Yours respectfully,

GENERAL UTILITY.

Hongkong, March 18th, 1919.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—To solve the difficulty of erecting a monument visible as all things in this foggy climate, may I suggest a "Winged Victory" of glass, illuminated inside and fitted with real wings capable of transporting the Statue from level to level as the fog shifts?

Or one might prefer a colossal figure of Liberty on Blake Pier, swathed in Red Tape; at a suitable distance the Hon. Grenville, O.B.E., mounted on a Snippet and armed with automatic tape-labeller "Constitutional Reform"—Yours, etc.

SCULPTOR.

Hongkong, March 18th, 1919.

A PEACE MEMORIAL.

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul—Mr. J. M. Alves, the President-General, informs us—have arranged a house at Kowloon Tong to serve as a Home for aged and infirm residents of the Colony. The house is at present undergoing extensive repairs, and the Society hope to have it ready to start its career of usefulness by the end of this month.

The Society feel sanguine that the Hongkong public, who have always helped them so liberally in all their appeals and efforts in aid of the poor, will appreciate their present effort in the interests of the aged poor, for whom this will be the best event in the year of Peace.

The "Little Sisters of the Poor" will take charge of the proposed Home. These sisters form a congregation of nuns, hospitaliers, consecrated by vow to the care of poor and infirm aged people. Two conditions only are needed for reception into their homes—old age and poverty. With them "old age" begins at sixty; from this age upwards the needy are admitted. In their homes the section for men and that for women have their separate sitting rooms, yards, infirmaries and dormitories.

With the Little Sisters there are no servants, no paid employees, and amongst themselves no distinction exists, but all are equally the Little Sisters of the Poor, alike in title, rights, and duties. For sixty-five years their work of love has been performed and now, day by day, about 45,000 human beings are fed, as the 215,000 old people who are now dead were formerly nourished. One of the distinctive characteristics of the Homes of the Little Sisters of the Poor is the remarkable mixture of creeds, occupations and nationalities of the various peoples who inhabit them.

The Little Sisters of the Poor have a Home in Canton where they are doing excellent work, and it is hoped they will have a similarly successful career of usefulness in this Colony.

THEFT OF GOLF BALLS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese girl was charged with stealing fifteen golf balls. Defendant stated that he was given the golf balls by a friend at Deep Water Bay. Mr. Lindell fined defendant \$25.

RIFLE LEAGUE SHOOTING.

DOCKYARD R.C. WINS THE BELLIOS SHIELD.

The 1919 competition for the Bellios Shield was won by the Dockyard Rifle Club, on Sunday, when they defeated the Hongkong Defence Corps team by 25 points. Up to Sunday neither team had been beaten, the Dockyard team having four wins to their credit and the Defence Corps three wins. Sunday's shooting resulted as follows:—

DOCKYARD RIFLE CLUB.				
	200	500	600	
	yds.	yds.	yds.	Tl.
H. R. Elson	32	31	33	96
E. Sears	34	30	32	96
J. Deane	31	32	32	95
F. W. Wright	30	30	32	92
A. J. Brock	32	29	29	90
H. Lockhart	30	30	29	89
A. Pritchard	29	30	25	84
W. Drew	28	28	22	78

Grand total.....720

All used aperture sight.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.				
	200	500	600	
	yds.	yds.	yds.	Tl.
Sgt. Manuk	31	33	30	94
Loc. Cpl. Goodman	31	29	30	90
Corpl. Lyons	29	34	28	91
Pte. Jenkins	29	32	28	89
Cpl. Grimes	31	27	28	86
Sgt. Leach	30	29	25	84
C.Q.M.S. McKay	24	30	28	82
Pte. Tolan	23	29	27	79

Grand total.....691

Add for open sight.....4

Grand total.....695

* Open sights Remainder aperture sights.

SPORT.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

"HONG" COMPETITION FOR PRIZES PRESENTED BY MR. H. J. GEDGE.

The following is the draw for the first round of the four-ball competition, play to be conducted on the American principle of points—one point for a win and one point for the best aggregate score, the number attached to each side being the number of points they start up at the first tee:—

Byes.—G. Hogg and J. Martin (14), J. H. Condon and A. Leach (11), J. D. MacKenzie and H. A. Taylor (11), J. MacHutchison and F. A. Wells (13), J. Dunlop and R. M. Henderson (12), v. Lieut. Col. Cole and S. Evans (6), R. E. Lindell and H. P. Winslow (6), v. J. Malby and R. W. Duxter (15), v. G. Hastings and E. Davison (9), v. A. D. Humphreys and C. P. F. James (16), v. Lieut. Forster and Lieut. Millington (14), v. A. Morrison and C. Thorne (13), v. R. A. Lawson and A. R. Austin (6), v. Capt. Lucy and Lieut. Thomas (11), v. T. R. Chissels and W. N. Fleming (11), v. R. Henderson and W. A. Beckwith (12), v. Fletcher (13) v. R. J. Birbeck and R. E. O. Bird (12), v. J. W. Franks and Hon. Mr. Hallifax (13), v. Col. Harvey and Capt. Goodie (10), v. H. Plummer and R. Ritchie (10), v. S. H. Dodwell and G. M. Young (13), v. Hon. D. Landale and A. B. Stewart (13), v. Hon. J. Gedge and J. D. Lewis (12).

The first round is to be completed by March 30th; 2nd and 3rd by April 30th, semi-final by April 27th, and final not later than May 4th.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

The following were yesterday's results of the tennis matches played in the Hongkong C.C. Tennis Tournament:—

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

Yew Man Tsun beat A. Morse, 3-6, 6-3, 6-0, 9-7.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

L. Forster and W. Kay beat A. H. Crook and A. A. Claxton, 6-4, 7-5, 2-6, 6-3, 6-1.

MIXED HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Captain Murray and Mrs. Hammond (two 3/8) beat S. H. Dodwell and Mrs. Moore (two 2/8), 6-4, 6-4.

J. S. Jennings and Mrs. Manning (two 1/8) beat Major Hammond and Miss Grimble (two 1/8), 6-3, 6-3.

HANDICAP SINGLES, "B" CLASS.

E. A. Macdonald (two 2/8) beat F. B. Bevington (two 1/8), 6-3, 2-6, 7-5.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.—C. Thorne and E. A. Macdonald (two 4/8) v. A. H. Crook and A. A. Claxton (two 3/8); O. C. Hickling and A. D. Humphreys (two 2/8) v. M. R. de Journal and V. Deane (two 1/8); A. R. Sutherland and R. J. Evans (two 4/8) v. A. K. and W. W. MacKenzie (two 1/8).

OPEN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—F. A. Redmond and N. E. Kent v. V. Yvancovich and J. M. J. Lopez.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.—S. E. Green v. M. W. Lo; A. H. Rumball v. T. Mishima.

HANDICAP SINGLES, "A" CLASS.—O. B. Brown (two 15/8) v. Pay-Lieut. Holborn (two 1/8).

HOCKEY.

H.K.D.C. v. STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

The following will represent the Defence Corps in the above United Services League match at Happy Valley to-day:—H. C. Jennings; G. O. Hickling and F. W. S. Evans; R. A. O. North; W. H. Edmonds; and G. H. Flory; W. Taylor, J. Stewart, C. Hodgson, A. E. Wood, and F. Solmeyer.

DEATH UNDER CHLOROFORM.

ENQUIRY INTO THE DEATH OF MRS. WALTERS.

"NO BLAME ATTACHED TO ANYBODY."

SHOULD ANESTHETICS BE ADMINISTERED ONLY BY MEDICAL MEN?

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. G. N. Orme, in his capacity as Coroner, held an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. A. J. Walters, who expired at the French Convent Hospital on February 20th, under the influence of an anesthetic. The jury was composed of Messrs. George Grimble, H. W. Bird and A. Forster.

The Coroner stated that the duty of the jury would be to state whether or no in their opinion proper and diligent attention had been paid to the deceased by those responsible, as the public should be assured on that point. Mr. Adam Gibson, Registrar of Births and Deaths, stated that when a medical practitioner gave a certificate of the cause of death, witness issued a certificate for burial. In the present case Dr. Strahan certified that deceased succumbed to appendicitis and heart failure. Later, received information that the deceased died under an anesthetic, and wrote to the matron of the French Convent Hospital asking for information. Dr. Strahan replied that Mrs. Walters died when an anesthetic was being administered before operation. She died of heart failure, while under chloroform, due to toxin after an attack of influenza. The anesthetic was administered by Sister Pauline in the presence of Dr. Strahan, and four Sisters.

Dr. Strahan stated that he was a Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery. Mrs. Walters had been in patient ever since he arrived in the Colony two years ago. He had treated her for periodical attacks of fever. In the present instance she had been ill for over two and a half weeks with influenza, and had been removed to the Hospital five or six days previous to her death. At first she was subject to high fever and had an acute attack, but after a week or ten days, the fever subsided, but the patient then felt new symptoms—abdominal pains. He attributed these to appendicitis, wrote to Hartson asking whether her appendix had been removed. Dr. Hartson replied that as far as he knew it had been removed, but the patient had been operated on seven years ago for abdominal swellings. After the patient had been in Hospital for a few days, her condition was satisfactory, and witness thought it best to perform an operation. He informed the relatives that the case was serious, and stated that he wished to have another medical man in consultation. Dr. Balean then examined the patient and agreed that the swelling was a condition. He advised an operation, which was performed next day. Sister Pauline administered the anesthetic. A qualified person was necessary to administer an anesthetic, and Sister Pauline had been giving anesthetic for over 20 years. Sometimes chloroform was used, sometimes ether, and in some cases a combination of the two. It all depended on the condition of the patient and the length of the operation. In Mrs. Walters' case they used chloroform instead of ether as her throat had been irritated, and ether would have made it worse. Chloroform, however, was a little more dangerous than ether. The anesthetic was administered all right, and an incision was made in the skin. It was then noticed that the patient was changing color and breathing badly. The operation was immediately stopped, and artificial respiration and injections were resorted to in order to revive the patient, but she died suddenly owing to heart failure. Previous to that witness did not notice anything unusual in the patient.

The Coroner: What called your attention to anything wrong?—Witness: Heavy breathing and the bad colour of the patient. It was a dangerous sign when you saw that?—Yes. You gave a certificate?—Yes, immediately I came out of the operating theatre. As I said in my letter, it would have been better for me to have stated in my certificate that she was suffering from influenza and had died under chloroform. You are used to administering anesthetics and would hesitate if the patient's condition were feeble?—Yes. In this case you did not consider her condition feeble?—Dr. Balean and I examined her and did not consider her condition feeble for an operation. There might have been causes you were ignorant of?—As a result of influenza there would be insidious attacks off and on on the heart. Mr. Grimble: Death under chloroform has occurred before?—Witness: Yes, I always explain to patients that they run a certain amount of risk when taking an anesthetic. Continuing, witness stated that they watched the general effect on the patient. A person who had been accustomed to administering anesthetic would know what to expect and would be on the look-out. The practice in some hospitals was to have another medical man to administer the anesthetic, but in the French Convent Hospital the custom had been, for ten or twelve years, for the Sister to administer it in the case of all patients. He had performed hundreds of operations on local people under anesthetics, and this was the first occasion he had lost a patient.

Sister Pauline stated that she had been in the French Convent Hospital for two years, but had been under the best medical practitioners in Paris since 1908. She had a great deal of experience in anesthetic. It was her practice to administer chloroform, and she held a diploma. Sister Pauline stated an anesthetic to Mrs. Walters in the usual way, and did not notice anything unusual. She always took the same precautions with every patient.

Matron Paul said she had fifteen years' experience in administering anesthetics and was satisfied that every precaution had been taken. Dr. O. W. McKenny, Acting P.O.M.O., said the British practice was for a fully qualified medical man to administer an anesthetic. He was not, however, prepared to say that there was a definite disadvantage made by the Medical Council on the subject. The act of

anesthetics was extremely technical, and the training included attendance at a series of lectures and practical demonstration to students by an anesthetist, who, of course, took entire responsibility for whatever happened.

Mr. Grimble: Are any operations carried out in the Government Civil Hospital without another doctor?—Witness: Yes, there are two sorts of operations. One is fairly compact. In midwifery cases a nurse can administer the anesthetic; in other cases, where an emergency exists and it is found necessary to operate immediately, and there is no time to call another doctor, the nurse again administers the anesthetic. If there is time it is advisable to call in another medical man.

Is there a law in Hongkong that a person must possess a diploma?—I do not think so. In the British Isles we have no diploma.

If you carry on an operation without another doctor you run a risk?—Yes, there's a man's life at stake. Captain Burn, surgeon in charge of the Gaol, stated that it was essential to have a trained medical practitioner to administer an anesthetic, and that it was important to watch the patient's condition while the anesthetic was being given.

Mr. Grimble: Have you ever performed an operation without another doctor?—Witness: I have pulled out teeth. Mr. Bird: Is it a fact that certain persons are peculiarly susceptible to anesthetics, and that it is difficult to find out that this is the case until it is too late?—Yes.

Mr. Grimble: Would it make any difference if a doctor were present?—Witness: I suppose that if a doctor were present he would take all precautions. Do you not think a lady with twelve years' experience can take the same precautions?—It is possible, but if she noticed anything wrong that is where the doctor's experience comes in.

Mr. Grimble: We wish to recall Mr. Gibson, to ask him what information he had which led him to ask for further information from Dr. Strahan, and why this Coroner's inquest is being held after one month. The Coroner: The second part concerns me.

Mr. Gibson: The information was given to me confidentially. If your Worship insists, I can tell the jury. The Coroner said that, as there was a suggestion that proper precautions had not been taken, the officials concerned had been asked to hold an inquiry. Mr. Gibson: Can you arrange to let us have the information? It can be with held from the Press.

Mr. Gibson then wrote down the name of his informant and handed it to the jury. After perusing it, Mr. Grimble explained. We thought so. The Coroner explained with regard to the second part of the question, that the matter had been held up owing to the departure of Mr. J. R. Wood. Dr. Strahan said that he wished to explain that when the letters were written he mentioned the matter informally to Mr. Wood, and asked him to hold an inquest. Mr. Wood replied that he could not do so unless the M.O.H. reported the matter officially to him. Witness saw the M.O.H. and asked her what she wanted to do, and she replied that she wished to know certain facts for her own information, and did not want to bring the matter before a Coroner. When he received a notice to attend Court he asked the Registrar of Births and Deaths about the matter, and he replied that the inquest was being held under instructions from the M.O.H.

The Coroner said the jury had to decide whether the practice of administering anesthetics at present in use was correct, or whether it should be amended. Dr. McKenny and Dr. Burn considered it advisable, where there was ample time, that a fully qualified medical man should give the anesthetic. There might also be a question of the degree of negligence which led to the death. It was useful in the public interest to assure themselves that the precautions taken were such as were capable of fully securing the safety of the people who might have to undergo treatment, especially under anesthetics.

The jury brought in the following verdict:—"We find that the death of Mrs. Walters was due to natural causes, and that no blame attaches to anybody."

SERVANT ATTACKS HER MISTRESS.

TWO CHILDREN INJURED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese girl was charged with assaulting her mistress with a chopper.

It appears that defendant took offence when her mistress accused her of theft, and, at night, when all were asleep, picked up a chopper and assaulted the mistress, inflicting two injuries. Two little children, sleeping in the same bed, were also injured. All three were removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where they are progressing. The defendant also bore marks of violence, whether self-inflicted or not is unknown. Mr. Lindell remanded the case.

IRRESISTIBLE HONGKONG.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with returning from banishment before the expiration of their term.

One of the defendants had seven previous convictions, and in one instance, it alleged to have escaped from gaol. Mr. Lindell committed both defendants for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme, a strong, well-built Chinese was charged with stealing a pair of women's trousers. The complainant stated that she placed her trousers and her jackets out to dry, and a few minutes later found that they had disappeared. She found defendant wearing the trousers, and had him arrested.

A Police-sergeant stated that defendant was a returned banisher. Mr. Orme remanded defendant to nine months' hard labour.

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Sardines in Oil, Alaska Salmon, Sockeye Salmon and Tuna Fish in tins, Kipper Herring, Herrings in Tomato, Californian Sardines in Mustard, Tomato, Soured and Natural.

Special Prices for 1 dozen tins.

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"WILL POWER"

One of those eloquent silent dramas of the screen, brilliantly acted with photography of the very highest order. Adapted from the Story by George Orton.

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The Dancing Skeleton, The Mystery of the Yellow Cabinet, The Man with the 1000 tricks.

MISS TESSIE TURNER, THAT RAGTIME GIRL.

MISS ASTA ERICKSEN, MADLE LEONA, Renowned Soprano, in her Oriental Dances.

Prices \$1.50, \$1.00, 50 Cts.

Matinee—Thursday, March 20th, at 5.15 p.m.

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THE PROPOSED PEACE TERMS: GERMANY TO BE COMPLETELY DISARMED:

CONSCRIPTION TO BE ABOLISHED:
MERCHANT FLEET TO BE SURRENDERED.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL TO TRY THE EX-KAISER.

BERLIN BOMBED BY ITS OWN
GOVERNMENT.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GERMAN ARMY.

THE ABOLITION OF CONSCRIPTION.

LONDON, March 19th.
The Supreme Council has decided that Germany can only be permitted to retain an Army of 100,000 recruited voluntarily for twelve years' service, with a definitely fixed armament, but no tanks.

NO AIR FLEET.

Germany must not be permitted to have an Air Fleet, and may retain only 16,000 sailors, she may be allowed to keep a few aeroplanes.

Stocks of material and munitions in excess of the stipulated quantity must be destroyed and not replaced.

GREATEST BLOW EVER DEALT TO CONSCRIPTION.

PARIS, March 12th.

The Supreme Council's decision to cut down the German Army and abolish its conscriptive character is regarded inside and outside Conference circles as the greatest blow ever dealt to conscription.

The Delegates' decisions were unanimous. The only opposition was from the military advisers, except British military advisers.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, March 12th.

The newspapers acclaim the Supreme War Council's decision to abolish conscription in Germany as the most notable episode in the history of the Peace Conference and a triumph for Mr. Lloyd George.

In this connection the *Daily Telegraph* says: "Till a few days ago, nothing so bold and decisive was contemplated. It is the work of one man, and if he had not been the British Premier at this moment, the chance would have been missed."

The *Daily Chronicle* says: "There is now no risk of perpetuating conscription in Great Britain or the United States. We cannot suppose that France or Italy will care to cumber themselves indefinitely with it."

The *Daily Mail* says: "It is the greatest practical step yet taken towards the discouragement of war."

The *Star* says: "The chief credit and unmeasurable human blessings are due Mr. Lloyd George."

GERMANY'S FUTURE ARMY AND NAVY.

LONDON, March 12th.

Correspondents in Paris state that the number of officers in the German Army will be limited to 4,500.

The navy will consist of six ironclads, five cruisers, and thirty-eight destroyers.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

THE FATE OF THE EX-KAISER.

PARIS, March 15th.

A Havas message says: "A committee appointed to determine the responsibility for the war is ominous for the Kaiser, proposing as it does, the constitution of a High Tribunal which should not be blocked by any consideration of rank."

EX-KAISER CANNOT BE TRIED.

PARIS, March 10th.
It is understood that the report of the Responsibility Commission recognises the point of view that, under the present international law, the Kaiser and his advisers cannot be tried, however clear their guilt. The Committee suggests, however, that the Conference is entitled to create a Tribunal to try the originators of the war.

It finds no obstacle in international law to the trial and punishment of the perpetrators of criminal acts in the conduct of the war.

THE BRITISH NAVY. ITS MAGNIFICENT WAR SERVICES.

LONDON, March 12th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long, moving a vote for a naval personnel numbering 280,000, said that between August, 1915, and March 2nd, 1919, the colossal number of approximately 23,500,000 effectives, 3,500,000 non-effectives, 2,250,000 animals and 48,000,000 tons of British military stores had been militarily transported by sea.

Since the Armistice, mine-sweepers had destroyed 9,500 moored mines. No merchantman adhering to the prescribed routes had been damaged by a moored mine.

The Empire might well proud of her mercantile marine, for no ship ever failed to sail for want of men, in spite of the fact that some of the men had been torpedoed five times.

After referring to the difficulty of forecasting the future naval policy until the peace terms had been signed, Mr. Long said that demobilisation was proceeding as rapidly as was consistent with safety.

The Admiralty was preparing a plain, straightforward statement of the Navy's part in the war, which would prove one of the most wonderful stories ever told. He dwelt on the world-wide activities of the Navy during war-time. It not only made its power felt in the great battles in France, Mesopotamia and elsewhere, but, from the Scaev Flow to the African Lakes, the weight of its hand had been fully appreciated by the enemy. (Cheers.)

He declared that the final surrender of the German Navy was a greater victory than had ever been achieved by action at sea.

Referring to the progress of naval science, he singled out, as the most extraordinary development, the way in which hearing had been made to serve as effectively as sight.

In regard to the future policy, he considered that, until the dust of war had been completely dispersed, we should be very rash, even criminally wrong, if we adopted definite plans now and proceeded to carry them out. The vote for 280,000 men comprised the maximum figure, but it was hoped to reduce the number.

Fifty-four per cent of those eligible for demobilisation had been demobilized. Every effort was being made to cut down the expenditure. The construction of a large number of ships of every description had been stopped since November 11th. Some of the smaller ones were being converted for mercantile use.

Alluding to Admiral Jellicoe's tour, he said that the object of the visit was to try and secure greater co-operation in the future between the Navies of the Empire. It was believed that, with the spirit of give and take, the most satisfactory results would be the outcome of the visit if we rightly realised our respective responsibilities and possibilities.

He looked forward to the time when the Overseas Navies would play an even greater part than in the past. The Admiralty fully realised its duty to provide the Navy with sufficient imperial needs, but the only plan which could at present be laid down was that in the future, the Navy must be able to show its flag throughout the Empire.

The Navy must not only maintain its integrity throughout the Empire, but continuously play a leading part in preserving the peace of the world.

THE BILL ADOPTED.

LONDON, March 13th.

The House of Commons unanimously adopted the estimate authorising a naval personnel of 280,000.

BRITISH CONSTRUCTION SUSPENDED.

LONDON, March 12th.

In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara stated that Great Britain had thirty-three Dreadnought battleships, and nine Dreadnought battle-cruisers, on December 31st, 1918. So far as he knew, no capital ships would be laid down in 1919.

The construction of three out of four Dreadnought battle-cruisers being built on December 31st had been abandoned. (Cheers.)

He estimated that the hood of the remaining battle-cruiser would be completed in November.

HELIGOLAND.

STILL PROTECTED BY GERMAN NAVY.

LONDON, March 12th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Dr. Macnamara stated that Heligoland was still in the possession of German armed forces and protected by unsundered portions of the German Navy. The Peace Conference was considering the future status of Heligoland; the German possession of which constituted a valuable adjunct to the exercise of sea-power by Germany.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

AN ANNUAL CONFERENCE DECIDED UPON.

LONDON, March 12th.

The Minister of Labour, Sir R. S. Horne, speaking in London to-day, stated that the International Labour Conference would shortly be signed in Paris, establishing an annual Labour Conference to discuss industrial conditions throughout the world. Each nation who was a party to the Convention would have four representatives, two appointed by the Government, one by capital, and one by labour.

The draft of this Convention had been prepared by the British Ministry of Labour.

ADMIRAL LORD JELICOE.

ARRIVAL AT PORT SAID.

PORT SAID, March 13th.
Admiral Lord Jellicoe has arrived here.

POST-WAR TRADE. GENERAL LICENCE PERMITTING IMPERIAL GOODS.

LONDON, March 12th.
The Board of Trade announce a general licence permitting the importation of Imperial products and manufactures. It will not at present apply to gold or articles containing gold, except when consigned direct to the Bank of England, or to spirits, except brandy, rum and hops.

ATTEMPT ON M. CLEMENCEAU'S LIFE.

THE ASSAILANT PUNISHED.

PARIS, March 16th.
A Havas message says: "Cottin, the anarchist, who attempted to kill M. Clemenceau, has been sentenced to capital punishment by the third Court Martial at Paris."

CELEBRATING VICTORY.

TRIUMPHAL MARCH THROUGH LONDON.

LONDON, March 12th.
The Household Cavalry and the Brigade of Guards will go on a triumphal march through London on March 22nd.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

A WIDE-SPREAD CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED.

PARIS, March 11th.
A Czecho-Slovak Delegate informed the Council of the Powers that a wide-spread conspiracy to overturn the new Czecho-Slovak Government had been discovered.

OUR MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

PROVISIONAL COMPOSITION OF THE SQUADRON.

LONDON, March 12th.
It has been decided that the provisional composition of the Mediterranean Squadron will be six battle-ships, six light cruisers, a destroyer flotilla, and a submarine flotilla.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

OPEN NAVIGATION IN THE KIEL CANAL.

PARIS, March 13th.
The Ports and Waterways Commission has recommended that there should be open navigation for all nations in the Kiel Canal; similarly, the Canal should be free to all merchantmen and warships, the canal remaining under German ownership and operation.

ITALY'S CLAIMS.

The Italian Delegation, in a memorandum to the Peace Conference, claims the Upper Adige, Trentino and Julian Venetia. It says that the Julian Alps alone close Italy's eastern gate and declares that Gorizia, Trieste, Pola, Fiume and numerous towns and villages are indisputably Italian, while, in order to eliminate all danger, a just share of Dalmatia must be restored to Italy.

IMPORTANT PRIVATE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, March 16th.
A Havas message says: "There was no meeting of the Council of the Peace yesterday, but the chiefs of the Allied Governments met in the afternoon in private conference. The gathering lasted more than two hours."

Two important topics under consideration were—first, the difficulties of combining the covenant of the League of Nations with the Preliminary Treaty of Peace; and, secondly, the territorial claims.

Paris papers state that there is very great trouble ahead over the questions of the Adriatic and Asia-Minor.

EARLIER CABLES.

MAKING GERMANY PAY.

PARIS, March 6th.
There was a great demonstration in the Trocadero, when a petition, signed by 31 million inhabitants of the liberated regions of France, was handed to M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber, urging full reparation from Germany for their immense losses, including the destruction of 6,825,000 acres of cultivable land, a million-and-a-half acres of forest, and 145 sugar factories out of total of 213.

BELGIUM'S CLAIM AGAINST GERMANY.

PARIS, March 10th.
Belgium's claim against Germany, submitted to the Reparation Commission, amounts to between £1,400,000,000 and £1,600,000,000.

LATEST CABLES.

THE GERMAN FLEET.

FIFTY-FOUR ENEMY SUBMARINES SOLD.

LONDON, March 12th.
In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Dr. J. Macnamara stated that no far, 54 ex-German submarines had been sold. The others will also be sold, and the proceeds divided among the Allies on a scale to be settled by the Supreme War Council.

NO DECISION YET ARRIVED AT REGARDING OTHER SHIPS.

The Supreme War Council had not yet decided regarding the disposal of the other captured German warships.

SINKING OF SURRENDERED WARSHIPS.

Dr. Macnamara denied, in the House of Commons, that President Wilson dissented from the proposal to sink the captured German Fleet.

EARLIER CABLES.

WILL AMERICA SINK HER SHARE?

PARIS, March 10th.
It is stated that the British are now willing to permit France and Italy to retain their allotment of surrendered German battleships, but Great Britain is prepared to sink her own share in order to relieve America from the necessity of carrying out her projected naval programme, under which she will have to spend \$1,000,000,000 in order to keep her relative place in the world's navies.

LATEST CABLES.

THE ARMISTICE.

ADMIRAL HOPE LEAVES FOR BRUSSELS.

COPENHAGEN, March 13th.
Admiral Sir Richard Hope has left for Brussels, where the shipping negotiations, broken at Spa, will be resumed.

GERMANY TO SURRENDER MERCHANT FLEET.

PARIS, March 13th.
The Supreme War Council has formulated plans for the resumption of the Armistice negotiations at Brussels on March 13th. The plans provide for the taking over of the German merchantmen in return for the supplying of food until the next harvest, Germany paying for the food, firstly, with coal and potatoes; secondly, through Germany's credit in neutral countries; thirdly, from foreign securities held by Germany. These three sources will yield £100,000,000, which amount is required to furnish adequate relief.

The Allied Delegates are of opinion that these proposals will be acceptable.

EARLIER CABLES.

ADMIRAL WEMYSS AT BRUSSELS.

PARIS, March 10th.
Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, entrusted with full powers, has gone to Brussels to meet the German Armistice Mission.

LATEST CABLES.

POLAND.

ARRIVAL OF GERMAN DELEGATES.

POSEN, March 7th.
The German delegates have arrived here and begun to confer with the Inter-Allied Mission regarding, *inter alia*, the Polish-German line of demarcation.

EARLIER CABLES.

UKRAINIANS BOMBARD LEMBERG.

POSEN, March 9th.
The Ukrainians, yesterday, heavily bombarded Lemberg. Over a hundred shells fell into the city. Several were killed and wounded.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

PARIS, March 13th.
A Havas message says: "The Allies are preparing to take vigorous measures to ensure that Poland be adequately guarded against any invasion by Bolshevism from Russia. Nothing will be left undone to make Poland able to take adequate steps to protect her frontiers now being settled in Paris."

The Czecho-Slovaks are sending food which is now recognised as the primary prophylactic against Bolshevism.

The French Government will send General Henrys to assist General Pilsudski as technical adviser.

THE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

TO BE RAISED SHORTLY.

LONDON, March 10th.
Replying to Sir Donald Maclean, Sir Auckland Geddes emphasised that we were still at war and must maintain the blockade of the enemy, but he hoped the blockade would shortly be raised. After repeating Mr. Bridgeman's statement that the Government had decided that no import restrictions should continue to be imposed on goods coming from any part of the world, Sir Auckland Geddes added that all raw materials required for British industries would be admitted unconditionally, also semi-manufactured goods necessary for British manufactures, except as far as they were produced by industries which it was essential to foster in the United Kingdom, in which case they would be liable to restrictions.

Sir Auckland Geddes stated that foreign manufactures would be liable to import restrictions till September 1st, when the matter would be reconsidered. Such manufactures would, as far as possible, be excluded, unless they were essential for producers in the United Kingdom.

As regard exports, Sir Auckland Geddes stated that the Government was trying to make arrangements with countries which hoped to receive considerable indemnities shortly, to allow our exports to enter their territories as a charge on these indemnities.

He stated that exports to non-blockaded countries would be unrestricted except as regards goods required for naval and military purposes or home consumption and goods subsidised by the Government, which would still be licensed. These exceptions also applied to the Government's policy was to transfer the maximum number of manufactures to the free list. The Government were negotiating with the Allies on the matter.

The Government were also trying to increase as far as possible, classes of goods exportable anywhere with a licence and were doing all they could to assist export, trade, and internal trade. They believed that by this policy British trade would become greater than ever. (Cheers.)

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BY-ELECTION RESULT.

LONDON, March 15th.
The Liverpool (West Derby) Parliamentary by-election resulted as follows:—

RAUL ANASTAS, Sir W. R. HALL (Coalition U.) 6063

Mr. Nelson (Labour) 4070

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION. ITS MEETINGS TO BE RESUMED IN SEPTEMBER.

LONDON, March 12th.
The British Association resumes its meetings in September at Bournemouth. Sir Charles Parsons will be President.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM. BOLSHEVISTS UNDERGO TWO REVERSES.

BALE, March 11th.
A Berlin semi-official message states that German troops, after sharp fighting, re-captured Schanden and Laichen, in Courland, from the Bolshevists, inflicting severe losses.

The report that the Germans captured Riga is not true.

BOLSHEVISTS WILLING TO COME TO ANY AGREEMENT.

PARIS, March 11th.
Interviewed by the *Echo de Paris*, M. Odier, the Swiss Minister at Petrograd, who recently arrived at Stockholm, affirmed that the Bolshevik Government was ready to come to any agreement with the Entente in order to secure the raising of the economic blockade and the resumption of diplomatic relations.

THE "INDEPENDENT" SOUTH AFRIKANERS.

GOING TO EUROPE ON A DUTCH BOAT.

CAPE TOWN, March 11th.
The Nationalist Delegates are sailing for Europe via New York by the Dutch cargo boat, *Banana*, from Java.

A SPEEDY PEACE.

THE POPE'S APPEAL.

PARIS, March 11th.
The Pope has appealed to the Allies, urging a speedy peace "without humiliating Germany," in order to prevent the creation of a Bolshevik Germany.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MALTA.

GENERAL PLUMER APPOINTED.

LONDON, March 14th.
An official message announces that General Sir Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta, in succession to Field-Marshal Baron Paul Sanford Methuen, who has resigned.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS CLASH WITH LONDON POLICE.

TWELVE PERSONS INJURED.

LONDON, March 9th.
A scrimmage occurred between American soldiers and the Police, as a result of the former, resenting the constables arresting some Americans who were playing a game with dice in an open space near the Aldwych on March 8th. Subsequently, a crowd gathered in the Strand, including a number of Australians and New Zealanders, and about eight hundred demonstrated outside Bow Street Police Station, whereupon the Police charged them with "barrage."

Altogether, twelve were injured, including six constables, American officers and others helped to pacify the crowd, who ultimately dispersed.

A REGRETTABLE MISUNDERSTANDING.

THIRTEEN after the arrest of the dice players, a crowd composed of American soldiers and sailors, and others (the crowd each time growing larger) tried to force an entry into Bow Street Police Station.

They were driven back with baton charges.

The injured included two American military policemen who were struck with truncheons and drew their revolvers to resist the order, as the constables misunderstood their status and intentions. This incensed the crowd, which was already angry at arrests made for indulgence in a pastime that was not unlawful in the United States.

The American authorities are convening a Board of Inquiry. Eleven American sailors and soldiers have been arrested and will be brought before an American court-martial.

A number of the policemen who charged were blue with bruising.

PUNISHING THE RIOTERS.

LONDON, March 10th.
The American soldiers arrested in connection with the Bow Street case have been handed over to the American authorities. Four Britons and two Canadians were charged at Bow Street on Tuesday. They were fined 40s. each for obstructing the Police. The others were released.

CABLE DELAYS.

IMPORTANT CABLE BREAKS DOWN.

PARIS, March 11th.
The break-down of the cable of the Eastern Extension, which has been causing fresh delays, has been repaired.

THE LAIBACH INCIDENT.

REPARATION FOR ITALY.

MARIB, March 9th.
M. Clemenceau has informed the President of the Inter-Allied Commission at Trieste, that the Commission instructed in the communiqué of March 2nd, is immediately going to Laibach to enquire into the incident, mentioned on March 2nd. The Commission will order the punishment of the guilty and compensation to Italy, and issue a warning that a repetition of similar incident will result in the immediate Allied occupation of places where the incident occurs, in accordance with the Armistice, without prejudice to severer measures.

As soon as the Laibach authorities are informed of the formation of the Commission, the Italian Government will authorize the passage of Italian troops to Laibach.

(Continued on page 6.)

A. D. C.

In the Musical Play

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES"

for Grown-ups and Children.

by W. GRAHAM ROBERTSON.

Music by FREDERICK NORTON.

With full Orchestra, Chorus and Ballet.

Over 60 Performers.

GALA PERFORMANCE

FRIDAY, March 21st, at 9.15 p.m.

the gross takings of which will be allocated to the HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

PRICES:— Dress Circle ... \$5.1
Stalls ... \$3.
Pit and Gallery ... \$2 and \$1.

Second Performance Saturday, March 22nd, 9.15 p.m.

Third Monday, 24th.

Fourth Tuesday, 25th.

Fifth Wednesday, 26th, Matinee.

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1. Children Half-Price for Matinee.

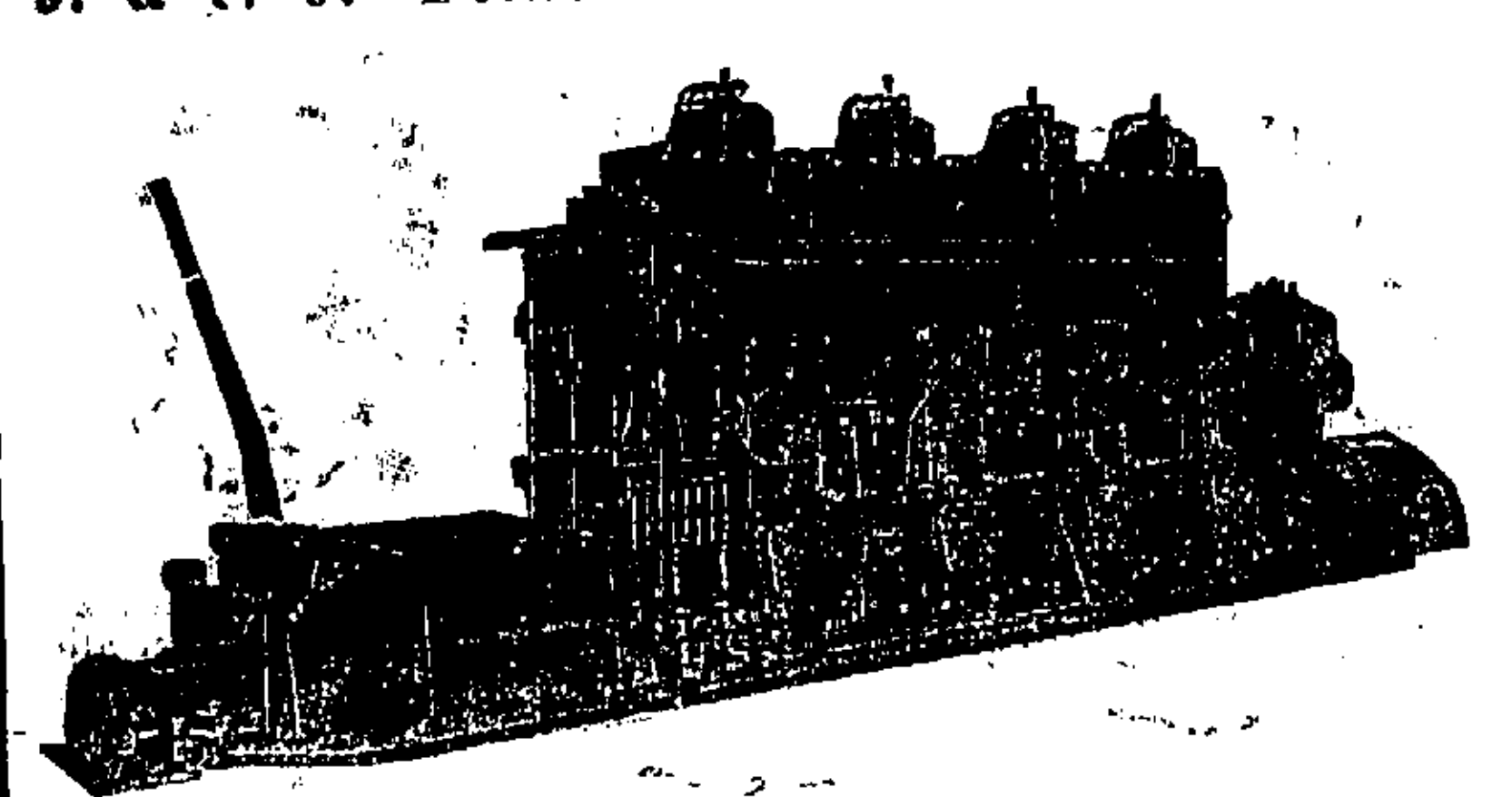
Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES,
AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE.
AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesalers and retailers.
Please apply:
CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.
Manufacturers of the well known
"Poppy Brand."

Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2890.
Manufactory:—19/23, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K386.
Hongkong, March 3rd, 1919.

J. & C. G. BOLINDER'S CRUISE OIL ENGINES



The Engine for economy and reliability. The Engine that is NOT a Diesel.
The Engine with invisible exhaust. The Engine that is NOT a Semi-Diesel.

THE ENGINE THAT IS THE BOLINDER AND THE STANDARD FOR HOT-BULB ENGINES.

With and without waterdrip. Yearly output over 70,000 B.H.P.

Stocks kept. Spares always on hand.

Deliveries can now be made.

Also

DELCO-LIGHT.

The standard of self contained Electric Plants for Bungalows, Motor Yachts, etc.

Machines in Stock for 47, 16, C. P. Lights up to 280, 16, C. P.

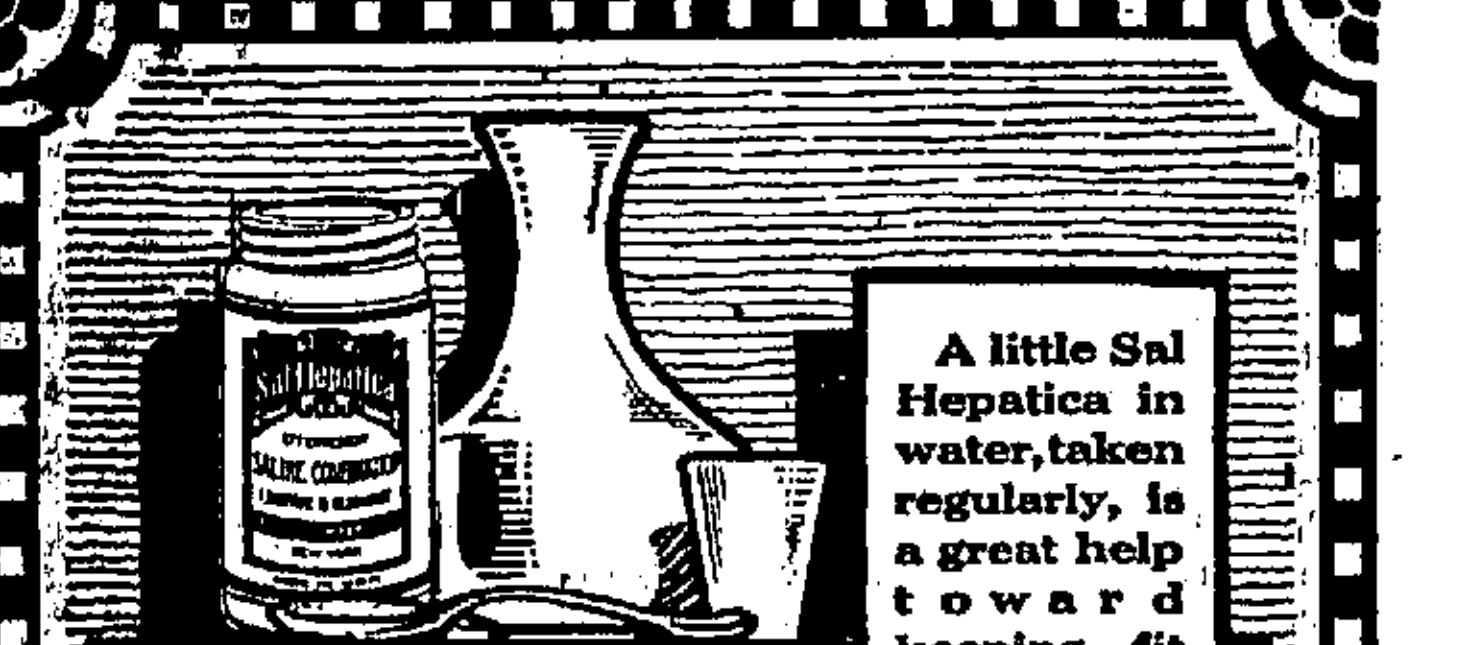
Automatic and Works entirely on KEROSENE.

Sole Agents for the East:

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

Machinery Department, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "ABEONA."



Unlike many laxatives, SAL HEPATICA does not cause nausea or griping. Sal Hepatica is a mild but effective preparation of harmless salts that acts gently on the liver and intestines.

It helps the body to get rid of waste and poisons, and is known and used all over the world as a standard specific for biliousness and bowel complaints.

At all dispensing chemists.

Sal Hepatica

CABLES.

(Continued from page 5.)

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY'S TROUBLES.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS MASTERS OF THE SITUATION.

BERLIN, March 9th.
It is expected that work generally will be resumed on Monday. The Government troops are masters of the situation and are driving back the Spartacists, street by street, to the east end of the city; but there is still desultory shooting and bombing in the centre of the city, where the Spartacists re-captured the Central Telegraph Office.
The suppression of the revolt has produced an illusory impression of relief which is only temporary.

SITUATION UNALTERED.

COPENHAGEN, March 10th.
A semi-official message from Berlin states that the situation there remains unchanged. Complete calm prevails in the area occupied by the Government troops, but beyond that area, the Spartacists continue their misdeeds, and in the suburb of Lichtenburg, attacked and killed a whole Police watch, numbering 60 officers and men.

AIR ATTACKS ON SPARTACIST CENTRES IN BERLIN.

LONDON, March 10th.
Correspondents in Berlin describe Saturday's air bombing of the Spartacists as worse than any London or Paris air raid.
Tons of high explosives were dropped, chiefly on Spartacist nests in underground stations, several of which were destroyed.

Fighting planes cleared the house-tops of machine-gun nests.
Flying within 100 feet of the roofs, aeroplanes dropped food and ammunition on the Police Presidency, relieving the Government defenders, who the latter were in a desperate plight, under a hail of Spartacist tear bombs, enabling them to hold out until air bombs and howitzer shells smashed the underground tunnel and sub-way, annihilating the Spartacist reinforcements.
Huge mine-throwers, throwing a ton shell, and gas and tear bombs, were also used on both sides.

FURIOUS FIGHTING IN BERLIN.

COPENHAGEN, March 11th.
A telegram, dated March 11th, states that furious fighting is still going on in Berlin. The Government troops are methodically surrounding the Spartacists, who are well armed and well supported by the people, and still hold many buildings. The Government troops are using artillery, directed by aeroplanes, which are dropping bombs, killing many innocent people.
Both sides are killing prisoners captured.

HIDEOUS DETAILS.

COPENHAGEN, March 11th.
Women are participating in this orgy of cruelty. Red Cross ambulances are frequently stopped and the wounded thrown out, shot, or beaten to death.

DAMAGES OVER 40,000,000 MARKS.

COPENHAGEN, March 11th.
A message from Berlin says the *Tagblatt* states that the damages in the fighting far exceeds forty million marks.

THE CASUALTIES.

COPENHAGEN, March 11th.
The *Lokal Anzeiger* estimates the dead to number over 500, and the wounded over 1,000.

SPARTACISTS CONTROL LICHTENBURG.

COPENHAGEN, March 12th.
A message from Berlin, dated March 10th, states that, at Lichtenburg, which is only three miles east of the centre of Berlin, the Police President, Baron Salmuth, escaped being shot by heavily bribing the Spartacists. It is stated that over 100 persons were massacred at Lichtenburg, and that the Spartacists obtained entry into the Post Office, which was strongly garrisoned, after a three-hour bombardment, by trickery. Thereupon, they disarmed and shot the garrison, but released the Postal Officials.

A SPARTACIST NEST CAPTURED.

COPENHAGEN, March 12th.
In Berlin itself, Government cavalry captured a Spartacist nest near St. Michael's Church, taking 100 prisoners, of whom thirty were summarily shot.
The remaining Spartacists, who are at present, holding out in entrenched gardens, cellars, and barns, number about three thousand. They have been broken up into small parties of ten to twenty-five.

The newspapers declare that the Government troops are expected to enter Lichtenburg on March 11th.

NO GOVERNMENT CRISIS.

BERNE, March 10th.
A telegram from Weimar, dated March 9th, states that the report of the Government crisis is unfounded.
The German newspapers state that Herr Scheidemann and Count Brockdorff von Rantzau, though not upholding the same policy, have reached an agreement. Count von Rantzau desires a policy of passive resistance against the Allies. Herr Scheidemann is willing to accept the Allies' peace terms.

"SUFFERING BITTER RETRIBUTION."

LONDON, March 14th.
Mr. Lansing, in the course of a speech at the Foreign Press reception to the American Peace Mission, said that Germany was "suffering bitter retribution for plunging the world into an unnecessary war, but sentiments of hatred and vengeance must not be allowed to stand in the way of checking the advance of terrorism in Germany."

"Common-sense demands that peace must be made, and food sent to Germany. No time must be lost in doing so, if the world is to be saved from the despotism of anarchy."

LEIPZIG CAPTURED BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

PARIS, March 11th.
A message from Zurich states that the Government troops captured Leipzig from the Spartacists.

WURTEMBERG'S NEW PRESIDENT.

COPENHAGEN, March 9th.
A message from Stuttgart says that the Wurtemberg National Assembly selected Premier Blos as President of the State.

STATE OF SIEGE PROCLAIMED AT DUSSELDORF.

A state of siege has been proclaimed at Dusseldorf.

THE SCARCITY OF FOOD.

PARIS, March 10th.
The British General, mentioned on March 9th, was General Plumer, who telegraphed the Supreme War Council, urging a supply of food for the population, who were suffering under his eyes.

He also urged it on humanitarian grounds. The Supreme War Council was greatly impressed, and, over-ruling all objections, decided to continue the arrangements for feeding Germany, which will be resumed at Brussels.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

FRENCH PRESS DELIGHTED.

PARIS, March 13th.

A Havas message states the news of the proposed Channel tunnel and hopes that it may, in a few years, be an accomplished fact. The incalculable consequences of this tunnel marks Great Britain's awakening to a sense of oneness with Continental Europe. Great Britain will emerge from her insular solitude, forming with France the most powerful economic union in Europe.

TO COST £20,000,000.

LONDON, March 11th.
It is commonly accepted, in the Lobby, that the Government has actually decided to build the Channel Tunnel. The British and French Railways concerned have prepared plans.

Mr. Fell said, in the House of Commons, that a sub-Commission of the Peace Conference has approved the scheme.

It is estimated that the construction will take five years and that the tunnel will cost £20,000,000.

The *Daily Mail* states that a Commission in Paris is discussing the details and also considering tunnels across the Bosphorus, and the Straits of Gibraltar. Pneumatic parcel carriers will be installed in the Channel Tunnel, for which there will be no preferential freights for any country.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

BUDA PEST COMMUNISTS' OBJECTS THWARTED.

BALE, March 8th.
The Budapest Communists, on March 8th, attempted to seize the Houses of Parliament, several banks, and public buildings. Fighting ensued and the Government troops drove the Communists out of the city.

AMERICA.

CONSTRUCTION OF WARSHIPS SUSPENDED.

WASHINGTON, March 11th.
Mr. Josephus Daniels has ordered the work on six battle-cruisers to be suspended, pending the results of his observations in Europe.

(Continued on page 7.)

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with committing a highway robbery. It appears that the complainant was going from the Golf Club in the direction of Deep Water Bay, when two men assaulted him. One of the men stole his jacket, while the defendant stabbed him twice. An Indian constable, attracted by cries for help, went to complainant's aid and arrested defendant.

Mr. Lindsell committed defendant for trial.

"ASAHI BEER"



SOLE AGENTS

MITSU SAN KAISHA

DAIRY FARM NEWS

Butchers' Meats

BEEF. MUTTON. LAMB.

RABBITS. HARES.

SAUSAGES BRAWN.

PRESSED BEEF.

PURITY. EXCELLENCE.

68

APIOLINE

(CHAPOTEAUT)

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French medical authorities and superior to Truancy, steel Drops and Penny royal.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Velaine, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists.

FOR FITNESS AND EFFICIENCY DRINK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT & MILK)

GIVES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT. INVARIABLE ON THE MARCH AND IN CAMP. REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS. ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

Available in both POWDER and TABLET FORMS.

A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water, or a few tablets dissolved in the mouth, will prevent fatigue & restore energy.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, BLOUGH, BRICKS, ENGLAND.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NELLORE"

Arrived Hongkong on March 12th, 1919.

From LONDON, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent

Hongkong, March 14th, 1919.

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon 5th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 12th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. TOURNET, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 5th, 1919.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE Steamship

"WALTON HALL"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 21st March, 1919, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 20th March, at 2.15 P.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 14 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWIJCK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 18th inst. at Noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by J. EDINE MATTHEWSON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, March 12th, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer

"LAOMEDON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after March 15th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining unclaimed after March 21st, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before April 4th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, March 14th, 1919.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.
BY APPOINTMENT.

G. R.

HUGHES AND HOUGH,
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND
ADMIRALTY.
General Auctioneers,
Share, Coal and General.
Produce Brokers
and
Commission Agents.
PROPRIETORS
"TO-KWA-WAN COAL"
STORAGE.
COHEN USED BENTLEY'S
A.B.C. 4th & 5th EDITIONS
At Telegraphic Code
Telegraphic Address "XERHON"
Hongkong.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from F. C. JENKINS, Esq., C.B.E., to sell by Public Auction
TO DAY (WEDNESDAY) & TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),
March 19th and 20th, 1919, commencing each day at 5 P.M., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
POSTAGE STAMPS,
Comprising:—Great Britain, Colonies and Possessions, Japan and China, Argentina and Chili, Cuba, Liberia, Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, Philippines, etc., etc.,
ALSO
3 Albums each containing the nucleus of a collection,
AND
1 Album with about 800 good specimens.
On view from Monday, March 17th.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 19th, 1919. [281]

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned),
ON THURSDAY,
March 20th, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street,
SUNDRY USEFUL HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE &c., &c.
removed to sale rooms for convenience of sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. F. W. SMITH & Co., Chefoo, to sell by Public Auction,
ON FRIDAY,
March 21st, 1919, commencing at 10.30 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A further small consignment of
EMBROIDERED LINEN TEA CLOTHS,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR, &c., &c.
These articles are of exceptional value equal to best Convent work, &c., &c.,
Comprising:—
Tea Cloths, Tea Serviettes, Tea Cosies,
Camisoles, Night Gowns, Blouse Lengths,
Collars, Bodicebands, &c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue)
On view day of sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions from THE HON. THE DIRECTOR PUBLIC WORKS to sell by Public Auction,
ON SATURDAY,
March 22nd, 1919, at 12.30 Noon, at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street,
30/35 H. P. FOUR CYLINDER
SIX SEATER
"STUDEBAKER" CAR,
in good running order.
The Car may be seen by arrangement with the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, March 19th, 1919.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned),
ON TUESDAY,
March 25th, 1919, at 6.30 P.M. at AN KIN'S
SLIPWAY.

The Houseboat "Flora" Recently overhauled and painted inside and out. Complete with all accessories including Dinghy, Icebox, lavatory, new sails &c., &c. and ready for immediate use. Inspecting orders from the Undersigned—
or from March 24th.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

ON FRIDAY,
March 28th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHINESE PORCELAIN AND CURIOS,
Comprising:—
A variety of 5-coloured and 3-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and White Vases and Figures, etc. old Bronzes, including Incense Burners of the Sung and Ming Dynasties, Pokinose, Cloisonne, Amber, Jadestone, Crystal and Agate Vases and Ornaments, Beads, etc. Carved Bamboo Ware and a number of Snuff Bottles,
ALSO
Old Lacquered Screens, Embroideries, &c., &c.
The greater portion of the above stock has recently arrived from the North and includes pieces from the Sung, Ming, Kanghi, Yungching, Kienlung and T'ow-king Periods.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view day of sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 19th, 1919.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA
J. W. CHAWFORD & CO.,
aid from ALL WINE MERCHANTS 27

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCE

To-morrow

Thursday, March 20th.

LAWN GRASS SEEDS.

Grass is Mother Nature's Carpet provided to cover the ground. If there is an abundance of soft green grass your home will not only be more pleasing but it will also be more valuable.

GRACA & CO.,
Dealers in Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Postage Stamps, Toys, etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG

P.O. Box 590. [71]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
ON SATURDAY,
March 22nd, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at 44a,
Nathan Road, 1st Floor, Kowloon,
A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
&c., &c.,
in Fumed Teakwood and Practically new.
Comprising:—Upholstered Arm-chairs, Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Glass Ware, Dinner, Tea and Coffee Service, Large Teakwood Bedsteads, Mosquito Curtains (new), large and small Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Washstands, &c., &c., Bathroom and Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.
Ice Chest, New Shanghai Sunblinds and Electric Fittings.
(Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 19th, 1919.

The Undersigned have received instructions from the HON. THE CAPT. SURT. OF POLICE, to sell by Public Auction,
ON THURSDAY,
March 27th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at Yau-ma-tei Police Moorings,
No. 8, Police Pinnace and
No. 8, Police Pinnace
Hull Teakwood,
Length ... 40 feet.
Beam ... 8 1/2
Draft ... 4 1/2 inches.
Engines compound, non-condensing.
Impressing orders may be had from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, March 19th, 1919.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
ON SATURDAY,
March 29th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at No. 1,
Hart Avenue, Kowloon,
THE SUNDRY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
&c., &c.,
therein contained,
Including
POT PLANTS, ELECTRIC FITTINGS,
and
COTTAGE PLANT BY COLLARD
AND COLLARD.
(Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 19th, 1919.

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HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 19th, 1919.

CABLES.

(Continued from page 6.)

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOLSHEVIK ATROCITIES.
MURDERING OF HOSTAGES A
REGULAR POLICY.

LONDON, March 11th.
In the House of Commons, at question time, Sir Cecil Harmsworth stated that there was good reason to believe that the Bolshevists, adopted, as a regular policy, the taking and murdering of hostages, including the wives and children of Anti-Bolshevists.

The Government was informed that the wives and children of officers who were forced to join the Red Army were kept as hostages, and, if the officers deserted, their wives and children were arrested and deprived of food.

THE BRITISH ARMIES OF
OCCUPATION.

THE TOTAL STRENGTH.

LONDON, March 11th.
In the House of Commons, at question time, Captain Guest stated that the total strength of the British Armies of Occupation in all the war theatres was fixed at 802,000.

The strength of the British Army in France, Belgium, and Germany, including the Dominion's troops, on March 1st, was 1,324,106.

German prisoners, to the number of 197,000, were also on the British ration strength.

BRITISH MISSION AT LIBAU.

TO NEGOTIATE WITH LETTISH
GOVERNMENT.

UPPERMAGEN, March 11th.
A British squadron has arrived at Libau with a British Commission aboard to negotiate with the Lettish Government.

EMPLOYMENT OF EX-
SOLDIERS.IMMEDIATE COMMENCEMENT OF
CHANNEL TUNNEL URGED.

LONDON, March 10th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Horatio Bottomley suggested that, in order to find employment for ex-soldiers, the Premier should approach the French Government, with a view to the immediate commencement of the Channel tunnel.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he was communicating with the Premier on that subject.

INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS.

VIEWS OF FAMOUS INDIAN
LEADERS.

LONDON, March 8th.
Lord Sinha was entertained to a dinner in London.

He protested against the idea prevalent in certain quarters that educated classes in India were unfriendly to British rule. He said that the educated classes, without exception, ardently desired to remain in the British Empire as equal British citizens.

The Maharajah of Bikanir, who presided, said that Indian leaders fully recognised that their ideal of self-government could be realised by India remaining an integral part of the British Empire. He said that the names of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford would go down to posterity as those of two great Englishmen who helped in building a stronger Imperial fabric. He denied that the Indian Princes were hostile to Britain.

A heavy responsibility rested on the British Government in connection with the contemplated reforms, which, if carried out, would enhance the loyalty and contentment of India; but, if the reforms were whittled down, a situation of extreme gravity would be created.

The Aga Khan said that India's absorbing desire was to be a Dominion under the British Crown. Loyalty to the King-Emperor was the key-note of their aspirations.

FRENCH FINANCIAL PRO-
BLEMS.

A PROPOSED SOLUTION.

PARIS, March 13th.
A Havas message states:—
A great debate on the financial situation of France occupies the Chamber of Deputies. Among solutions proposed, one is the demand that France's right to be paid first shall be formally recognised by all the Allies, the guarantee forming the basis of an Inter-Allied loan, the proceeds of which shall be handed to France.

A PARIS FAIR.

EXPECTED TO BE A GREAT
SUCCESS.

PARIS, March 13th.
Preparations are being made for a Paris Fair, from April 28th to May 10th, in front of Les Invalides.
It is likely to turn out a great success. There will be at least 3,000 exhibitors.

SAILORS IN CONFERENCE.

SOME IMPORTANT QUESTIONS
DISCUSSED.

PARIS, March 11th.
An International Congress of Sailors, representing Great Britain, America, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, has been opened to discuss standardisation of wages of sailors, compensation for families of shipwrecked sailors and for tonnage sunk, and an International Conference with ship-builders for a standardisation of Maritime Labour laws.

EVERYTHING FOR MOTORING IN CHINA

ALEX. ROSS & CO

MOTOR CAR AGENCIES.

BRITISH CARS:
The A.O. Three-Seater, Britain's Leading Light Car. A wonderful Hill-Climber. Forty miles to the gallon.
The FORD Universal Car. Made in Canada. Fitted with Two or Five-Seater bodies.
The ARROL-JOHNSTON, as illustrated above. The famous Scotch Car. One of Britain's Best.

AMERICAN CARS:
The DORT Five-Seater. A small Car with quality in every part. "Own a Dort - You will like it."
The HUMPHREY. The comfort Car built for Hill Climbing. Grey Body and White Wire-Wheels.
The CHALMERS. A delightful seven-passenger Touring Car, with the Chalmers Famous Six-Cylinder Motor.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL,
Telephone 2487.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Its Goodness is alone responsible for the unusual demand that has existed right from the beginning.

Nothing has ever disturbed the demand for this Car. No outside conditions, no conditions inside the industry seem to slow it up a particle. The people want the Car more intensely at this moment than ever they wanted it before.

The Car has reached the stage when its sales are almost automatically increased. By this we mean that one sale is almost certain to result in one or two other sales.

There is a very pronounced and definite public opinion now in this country concerning the Dodge Bros. Car.

People seem to know that Dodge Brothers' idea, from the very first, was that if they built the Car right, nothing else mattered. It is the quality revealed in its performance which makes the price impressive. People are attracted by something more than price; it is the internal and external excellence which characterises the Car.

The high price it demands when sold second-hand increases the respect in which the Car is held.

It would be hard to find a truer test of enduring worth. People are not eager for used Cars unless they know that such Cars have before them a long life of satisfactory service.

And so the Dodge Brothers Car is bought, not upon price, but upon the quality and value that it embodies.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
AGENTS.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION
No. 1
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No. 3
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FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

16, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 12, Des Voeux Road Central.

Top Floor.

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1322.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON:-

S.S. "WALTON HALL" sailing March 22nd.
S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL" sailing April 15th.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	NO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 19th Mar. 10 A.M.
HONGKONG and HONGKONG	"KAIFONG"	On 20th Mar. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 20th Mar. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHONG"	On 23rd Mar. 3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 24th Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKANG"	On 25th Mar. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 27th Mar. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone 26

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

"HAIKAI" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... FRIDAY, 21st Mar. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to:-

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.

General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified crew.

Freight or Passage apply to:-

DAVID BARBOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NELLORE	12th April.	18th May	27th May.

* Will take same bottom Cargo for Rotterdam.—Not available for passengers.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about	Due BOMBAY about

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossage & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,520 tons	TUES. 20th Mar. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	*AKI MARU 12,300 tons	FRI. 22nd Mar. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*NIKKO MARU 9,600 tons	TUES. 1st Apr. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI and KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	INABA MARU 15,990 tons	FRI. 21st Mar. at Noon.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURER, IS. TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	KAMO MARU 15,990 tons	SAT. 5th Apr. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TANGO MARU 13,780 tons	WED. 28th Mar. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	NIKKO MARU 9,600 tons	WED. 28th Apr. at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	YAMAGATA MARU	FRI. 21st Mar. at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

* FUSHIMI MARU ... SAT. 22nd Mar. at 11 A.M.
† SUWA MARU ... MON. 5th May, at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila and/or Moji.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 222 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	5th April.
KORBA MARU	20,000	25th April, From YHAMA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April, From YHAMA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May, From YHAMA.
TENYO MARU	22,000	5th May.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIOA

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 21st.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,300	July, 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, (L.N.S.T.) and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to:-

T. DAIGO, Manager,

King's Building

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000 tons	On or about 1st April.
	"NEIRA" 10,000 tons	do. 20th April.
	"SPHINX" 20,000 tons	do. 20th May.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUI, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "ANDRE LEBON" 20,000 tons ... On or about 9th April.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to:-

J. TOURNET,

Acting Agent,

Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. "ALPS MARU" ... Saturday, 29th March.	GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer. "SIAM MARU" ... Thursday, 20th March.	MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.	BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. "HIMALAYA MARU" ... End of March.	BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. "SIAM MARU" ... Thursday, 20th March.	BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.	SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE. "LUZON MARU" ... End of March.	VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. "MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.	HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service. "DAITOKU MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd March.	JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Yokohama.	KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.	For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY. "SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 27th March, at 9 A.M.	For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY. "KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd March, at 10 A.M.	For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to:- K. YAMASAKI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.
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Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (18,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

April 3rd, 1919. April 24th, 1919

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. BITTLE, Freight and Passenger Agent

Queen's Building

Ice House Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
EUROPE (via NEPALEPAM) ...	Shikoku Maru	19th Mar
MANILA and AUSTRALIA ...	Taiyuan	19th Mar
CANADA ...	Empress of Asia	23rd Mar.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
*Shanghai and North China	Tean	Wednesday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
*Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe	Carnarvonshire	Wednesday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Chidar	Wednesday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Naga-	Empress of Japan	Wednesday, 19th, 9.45 A.M.
saki, Canada, United States, Central		Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
and South America, and EUROPE		
via VANCOUVER	Hanoi	Wednesday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.
Haiphong		
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe	Shikoku Maru	Thursday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Fokoh, and Haiphong	Kaifong	Thursday, 20th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Suyung	Thursday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and North China	Wingwang	Thursday, 20th, 5.0 P.M.
*Japan via Kobe	Fookang	Thursday, 20th, 6.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Takung	Thursday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,	Inaba Maru	Friday, 21st, 9.45 A.M.
South Africa, India, via Dhanushkoti,		Letters ... 1.30 P.M.
Egypt and Europe via Suez	Anjo Maru	Friday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Miji, Honolulu, & San Francisco	Haitan	Friday, 21st, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow Amoy and Fookchow	Taiyuan	Friday, 21st, 12.45 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia,		Letters ... 1.30 P.M.
and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Loongang	Friday, 21st, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	reder	Friday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
*Straits, Bangkok, Egypt, & Europe via Suez	Fushimi Maru	Saturday, 22nd, 9.15 A.M.
Philippine Islands, & Shanghai, North		Letters ... 10.00 A.M.
China, Japan via Nagasaki,		
Canada, United States, Central		
and South America, and Europe via		
Victoria, B.C.		
Shanghai and North China	Yingchow	Saturday, 22nd, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow via Keelung	Kafo Maru	Sunday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Luchow	Monday, 24th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sinkiang	Tuesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,		
South Africa, India, via Dhanushkoti,	Pyrrhus	Tuesday, 25th, 9.45 A.M.
Egypt and Europe via Suez		Letters ... 10.30 A.M.
*Parcel Mail will be closed		
on Monday, 24th Mar. at 5 p.m.		
Philippine Islands, Australia and New	Tango Maru	Wednesday, 26th, 8.45 A.M.
Zealand via Thursday Island		Letters ... 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Suyung	Thursday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe	Aki Maru	Friday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Nikko Maru	Tuesday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room. Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories. All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

MANAGERESS. (110)

Messrs. FRANK WATERHOUSE & Co.'s

PACIFIC PORTS

Trade & Service Bureau.

11, Ice House St.

Tel. 698. (410)

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON, Corner of Halphong and Hankow Roads.

Tel. K. 2.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and furnished, is now up to date in every respect and under English Management.

On the spot, personal supervision of the Proprietor. BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS. TERMS MODERATE. Special Arrangements for Families on Application to: J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION.

D. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS are available for all cases of these important organs. Gavel, Pains, the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, Ac. Price 8s. leading Chemists or post free. Dr. LE CLERC'S PILLS, 11, HAYMARKET ROAD, N.W., LONDON, E.C.4. Depot: Paris, 12, Rue Cassini. New York, 50, BEEKMAN STREET. Sydney, 11, LYTTON, LYO. Australia, ELIZABETH STREET, SYDNEY. Singapore, NEW ZEALAND DRUG CO. Christchurch, DUNEDIN, WELLINGTON, A. & C. PAUL & Co., Dunedin.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... 27,500,000

Reserve Funds ... 6,150,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Mail.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kankin, Keelung, Pinal, Shinhiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aki.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiang, Amoy, Fookchow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 3, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, March 13th, 1919. (82)

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABLE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1914. (10)

MIDWIFERY.

A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE, trained in Scotland, is open for engagements. Write—Mrs. MORVEN, Government Civil Hospital.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1914. (142)

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

	March 18th
Telegraphic Transfer	3/1 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/1 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/1 1/2
Commercial Bill, 4 months' sight	3/2 1/2
ON PARIS:	
Bank Bills, on demand	4/5 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	4/5 1/2
ON NEW YORK:	
Bank Bills, on demand	7 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	7 1/2
ON HONGKONG:	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA:	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI:	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA—On demand	145 1/2
ON MANILA—On demand—Pesos	160
ON SINGAPORE—On demand	135
ON BATAVIA—On demand	175 1/2
ON HANKOW—On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON—On demand	nom.
ON BANGKOK—On demand	nom.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's buying rate	\$ 6.30 n.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per oz.	\$41.90
SILVER, per oz.	\$47.4

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m.—Victoria Theatre.

9.15 p.m.—Coronet Theatre.

Saturday, March 22nd.—

11.30 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Tuesday, March 25th.—

3.55 p.m.—General Meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

4 p.m.—Annual Meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Wednesday, March 26th.—

11.30 a.m.—China-Borneo Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

4 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong.

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Braddy & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 8,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter to "AERATED WATER PLANT," Care of Hongkong Daily Press.

or Care of General Post Office, Box No. 330. (139)

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators. Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vaux Road.

One centre ceiling

light replaces four

or five ordinary

bulbs and gives

a more diffused

light with the

"BRASCOLITE"

FITTING.

The cool season

will soon be on us,

so book your order

in time for an

economical and

cheerful

"MAJESTIC"

RADIATOR

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

33

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK)

Head Office: 16bis Rue Lafitte, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 40,000,000

Reserves ... 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Hankow, Fiume-Penh, Hanoi, Pondichery, Vladivostok.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.

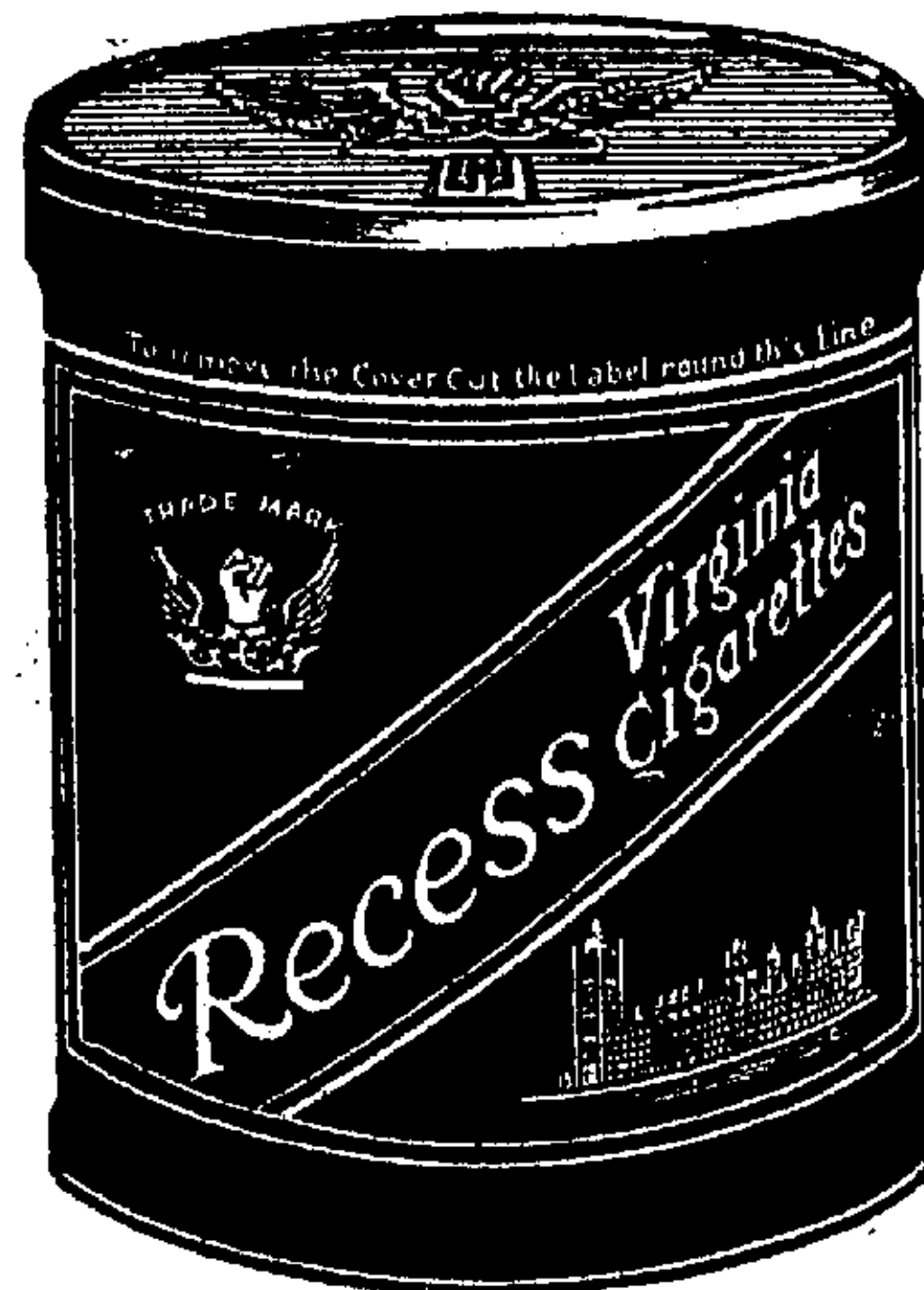
Hongkong, October 21st, 1914. (139)

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.

A Large Size

Cigarette.



Packed in

Air-Tight

Tins of 50

Cigarettes.

A shipment has just arrived in the Colony.

Manufactured

by



This advertisement is issued by Westminister Tobacco Co., Ltd.

THE BANK OF CHINA

GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 22ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$20,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$12,378,800

Reserve Funds ... \$3,197,400

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

(PEKING): Haikow, Tungchow, (NORTH):

Beiyun, Chohai, Peking, Nianhsan,

Huambia, (CHINA): Tientsin, Peking,

Lutai, Tsinhsien, Sangfang, Shuntzu,

Tangshan, Taming, Chohai, Weis-

sien. (MANCHURIA): Changchun,

Moukden, Kirin, Taitaihar, Newchang,

Liaoyuanchow, Heho, Haimingfu,

Taonan, Harbin, Dalny, Antung,

Tsingling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan,

Suifu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kungshu-

ling, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaiping-

sien (RUSSIA): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang,

(HUNAN): Changsha, (KIANGSU): Shang-

hai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow,

Chinkiang, Wuchang, Hangchow, Tung-

chow, (SOUTH): Tsinhsien, (SIAM):

Tainan, Tsingtau, Chetoo, Tientsin,

Lintsien, (SHAN): Taiyuanfu,

Yunhsien, Sinkianghsien, Tientsin,

(HONAN): Kaifung, Chowkiang, Hsue-

sien, (KWANGTUNG): Hongkong, Canton,

Swatow, Kiangchow, (FUJIAN): Fookchow,

Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchow, Chang-

chow, Santiao, (CHEKIANG): Hangchow,

Shaoxing, Huchow, Kiating, Wen-

chow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen

(KIANGSU): Nanchang, Kiating, Kan-

chow, Chintan, Chian, (ANNU):

Wuhu, Ankiang, Pangow, Luchow,

Tatung, Tungki, Luan, (SZECHUAN):

(KWANGSI): Kweihsiang, (SHAN):

Sianfu, Hangchow, (SUICHAN):

Kweihsiang, Paotowchen, (TAIHAI):

Kailan, Fengchen, (UBA): Uba,

Hailan.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and

Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every

description of Banking business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, February 24th, 1919. 371

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... \$2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General

Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or

shorter periods at rates which will be quoted

on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 10th, 1917. (94)

HON. BANKING AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$14,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling ... \$1,500,000

at 2 1/2% ... \$15,000,000

Silver ... \$21,00